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1 A multimedia cognitive-based information retrieval system   98%
    D. Davcev , D. Cakmakov , V. Cabukovski
    Proceedings of the 19th annual conference on Computer Science April 1999

2 An application of a multimedia cognitive-based information retrieval   97%
    system (AMCIRS) in mineralogy
    Danco Davčev , Dusan Cakmakov
    Proceedings of the 1993 ACM conference on Computer science March 1993
        A Multimedia Cognitive-based Information Retrieval System called AMCIRS which
        integrates image and text information has been described in [11], [12]. The AMCIRS
        query based mechanism is based on multimedia objects content search using the
        vector model. The content search process is deduced to the similarity estimation
        between query and index vectors. The main objective of this paper is to present an
        application of AMCIRS in Mineralogy. The experimental evaluati ...

3 A cell-based index structure for similarity search in high-dimensional   97%
    feature spaces
    Kwang-Taek Song , Hwa-Jin Nam , Jae-Woo Chang
    Proceedings of the 2001 ACM symposium on Applied computing March 2001

4 Automatic text indexing using complex identifiers   96%
    Gerald Salton
    Proceedings of the ACM conference on Document processing systems January
    2000

5 Using n-grams for Korean text retrieval   95%
  Joo Ho Lee , Jeong Soo Ahn
  **Proceedings of the 19th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research
  and development in information retrieval** August 1996

6 Fast retrieval of cursive handwriting   94%
  Ibrahim Kamel
  **Proceedings of the fifth international conference on Information and knowledge
  management** November 1996

7 Searching dynamically bundled goods with pairwise relations   93%
  Yuan-Chi Chang , Chung-Sheng Li , John R. Smith
  Proceedings of the 4th ACM conference on Electronic commerce June 2003
     Economics research has long recognized that bundling enables savings in production
     and transaction costs, promotes complementary among the bundle components and
     sorts consumers according to their valuations. Sellers employ market analysis and
     intelligence to extract the most surplus. In the age of electronic commerce with low
     product information access cost, buyers can take advantage of the benefits of
     bundling by performing dynamic composition of goods from multiple companies
     offering heterogen ...

8 Indexing very high-dimensional sparse and quasi-sparse vectors for   92%
  similarity searches
  Changzhou Wang , X. Sean Wang
  The VLDB Journal — The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases April
  2001
  Volume 9 Issue 4
     Similarity queries on complex objects are usually translated into searches among
     their feature vectors. This paper studies indexing techniques for very high-
     dimensional (e.g., in hundreds) vectors that are sparse or quasi-sparse, i.e., vectors
     each having only a small number (e.g., ten) of non-zero or significant values. Based
     on the R-tree, the paper introduces the xS-tree that uses lossy compression of
     bounding regions to guarantee a reasonable minimum fan-out within the allocated
     stora ...

9 Experiments in retrieval of mineral information   92%
  Dusan Cakmakov , Danco Davčev
  Proceedings of the first ACM international conference on Multimedia September
  1993

10 High performance clustering based on the similarity join   89%
  Christian Böhm , Bernhard Braunmüller , Markus Breunig , Hans-Peter Kriegel
  **Proceedings of the ninth international conference on Information and knowledge
  management** November 2000

11 Query processing in a heterogeneous retrieval network   88%
  P. Simpson
  **Proceedings of the 11th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research
  and development in information retrieval** May 1988
     The concept of a large-scale information retrieval network incorporating
     heterogeneous retrieval systems and users is introduced, and the necessary

components for enabling term-based searching of any database by untrained end-users are outlined. We define a normal form for expression of queries, show that such queries can be automatically produced, if necessary, from a natural-language request for information, and give algorithms for translating such queries, with little or no loss of expre ...

12 Combining multiple evidence from different properties of weighting schemes   87%
Joon Ho Lee
Proceedings of the 18th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval July 1995

13 Spatial indexing of high-dimensional data based on relative approximation   86%
Yasushi Sakurai , Masatoshi Yoshikawa , Shunsuke Uemura , Haruhiko Kojima
The VLDB Journal — The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases October 2002
Volume 11 Issue 2
> We propose a novel index structure, the A-tree (approximation tree), for similarity searches in high-dimensional data. The basic idea of the A-tree is the introduction of virtual bounding rectangles (VBRs) which contain and approximate MBRs or data objects. VBRs can be represented quite compactly and thus affect the tree configuration both quantitatively and qualitatively. First, since tree nodes can contain a large number of VBR entries, fanout becomes large, which increases search speed. More ...

14 Information retrieval using a singular value decomposition model of latent semantic structure   85%
G. W. Furnas , S. Deerwester , S. T. Dumais , T. K. Landauer , R. A. Harshman , L. A. Streeter , K. E. Lochbaum
Proceedings of the 11th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval May 1988
> In a new method for automatic indexing and retrieval, implicit higher-order structure in the association of terms with documents is modeled to improve estimates of term-document association, and therefore the detection of relevant documents on the basis of terms found in queries. Singular-value decomposition is used to decompose a large term by document matrix into 50 to 150 orthogonal factors from which the original matrix can be approximated by linear combination; both documents and terms ...

15 A belief network model for IR   82%
Berthier A. N. Ribeiro , Richard Muntz
Proceedings of the 19th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval August 1996

16 Online analytic processing: CMVF: a novel dimension reduction scheme for efficient indexing in a large image database   77%
Jialie Shen , Anne H. H. Ngu , John Shepherd , Du Q. Huynh , Quan Z. Sheng
Proceedings of the 2003 ACM SIGMOD international conference on on Management of data June 2003

17 Parallel text search methods   71%

Gerard Salton , Chris Buckley
Communications of the ACM February 1988
Volume 31 Issue 2
> A comparison of recently proposed parallel text search methods to alternative available search strategies that use serial processing machines suggests parallel methods do not provide large-scale gains in either retrieval effectiveness or efficiency.

18 Image Retrieval: Adaptive nearest neighbor search for relevance feedback in large image databases   71%
P. Wu , B. S. Manjunath
Proceedings of the ninth ACM international conference on Multimedia October 2001
> Relevance feedback is often used in refining similarity retrievals in image and video databases. Typically this involves modification to the similarity metrics based on the user feedback and recomputing a set of nearest neighbors using the modified similarity values. Such nearest neighbor computations are expensive given that typical image features, such as color and texture, are represented in high dimensional spaces. Search complexity is a ciritcal issue while dealing with large databases and ...

19 Vector space model of information retrieval: a reevaluation   65%
S. K. M. Wong , Vijay V. Raghavan
Proceedings of the 7th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval July 1984
> In this paper we, in essence, point out that the methods used in the current vector based systems are in conflict with the premises of the vector space model. The considerations, naturally, lead to how things might have been done differently. More importantly, it is felt that this investigation will lead to a clearer understanding of the issues and problems in using the vector space model in information retrieval.

20 Hypertext databases and data mining   64%
Soumen Chakrabarti
ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1999 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data June 1999
Volume 28 Issue 2
> The volume of unstructured text and hypertext data far exceeds that of structured data. Text and hypertext are used for digital libraries, product catalogs, reviews, newsgroups, medical reports, customer service reports, and the like. Currently measured in billions of dollars, the worldwide internet activity is expected to reach a trillion dollars by 2002. Database researchers have kept some cautious distance from this action. The goal of this tutorial is to expose database researchers to t ...

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21 Distance-based indexing for high-dimensional metric spaces   61%
Tolga Bozkaya , Meral Ozsoyoglu
**ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1997 ACM SIGMOD international
conference on Management of data** June 1997
Volume 26 Issue 2
> In many database applications, one of the common queries is to find approximate
> matches to a given query item from a collection of data items. For example, given an
> image database, one may want to retrieve all images that are similar to a given query
> image. Distance based index structures are proposed for applications where the data
> domain is high dimensional, or the distance function used to compute distances
> between data objects is non-Euclidean. In this paper, we introduce a distance bas ...

22 Sequence Mining: Prefix-querying: an approach for effective   57%
subsequence matching under time warping in sequence databases
Sanghyun Park , Sang-Wook Kim , June-Suh Cho , Sriram Padmanabhan
**Proceedings of the tenth international conference on Information and knowledge
management** October 2001
> This paper discusses an index-based *subsequence* matching that supports time
> warping in large sequence databases. Time warping enables finding sequences with
> similar patterns even when they are of different lengths. In our earlier work, we
> suggested an efficient method for *whole* matching under time warping. This method
> constructs a multi-dimensional index on a set of feature vectors, which are invariant
> to time warping, from data sequences. For filtering at feature space, it also ap ...

23 Hierarchical indexing and document matching in BoW   55%
Maayan Geffet , Dror G. Feitelson
Proceedings of the first ACM/IEEE-CS joint conference on Digital libraries January

2001
> BoW is an on-line bibliographical repository based on a hierarchical c oncept index to which entries are linked. Searching in the repository should therefore return matching topics from the hierarchy, rather than just a list of entries. Likewise, when new entries are inserted, a search for relevant topics to which they should be linked is required. We develop a vector-based algorithm that creates keyword vectors for the set of competing topics at each node in the hierarchy, and show how its ...

24 Data integration using similarity joins and a word-based information   54%
representation language
William W. Cohen
ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS) July 2000
Volume 18 Issue 3
> The integration of distributed, heterogeneous databases, such as those available on the World Wide Web, poses many problems. Herer we consider the problem of integrating data from sources that lack common object identifiers. A solution to this problem is proposed for databases that contain informal, natural-language "names" for objects; most Web-based databases satisfy this requirement, since they usually present their information to the end-user through a veneer of text. We des ...

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Special Characters	Description
, ( ) [	These characters end a text token.
= > < !	These characters end a text token because they signify the start of a field operator. (! is special: != ends a token.)
` @ \Q < { [!	These characters signify the start of a delimited token. These are terminated by the end character associated with the start character.